THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 10TH SEPTEMBER.

THE German Government has notified that it intends to increase its Navy.

THE natives of Tanda, in Zanzibar province, having fired upon a landing party from the German gunboat *Moene*, the town was forthwith bombarded. The hostility of the natives in this part of the province against Germany is spreading. The Sultan of Zanzibar has sent some of his troops to the scene of the disturbance to support the Germans.

LONDON has been horrified at four successive murders of prostitutes in Whitechappel, two having been found in the streets with their throats cut and disembowelled. The crimes are believed to have been committed by a maniac. Various arrests have been made by the police in connection with the murders, and it is believed that they include the murderer.

THE Washington Senate has passed the Bill already passed by Congress fordidding the return of Chinese after once leaving the United States, and cancelling all tickets of identity. The United States Minister at Pekin has telegraphed to President Cleveland that China has postponed coming to any decision in reference to the treaty for excluding Chinese emigrants from the States, and will deliberate further on the matter.

THERE is fear of a famine in Haidrabad, the rainfall up to date having been very scanty.

THE *Economist*, in an article on the Indian Budget discussion, strongly objects to the presentation of the Budget being postponed to the closing hours of the Session, and treated in a way that is a disgrace to Parliament; and it points out that it is no palliation of this neglect to plead, as did Sir John Gorst, that of late years the financial affairs of India have always been treated in this fashion. "To this the sufficient answer is that the truer it is, the greater the shame. Remember that we have denied the people of India any voice in the arrangement of their financial affairs. Unless some change of taxation is proposed, the Budget is not even submitted to the Legislative Council. The Finance Minister draws up his accounts and estimates, and publishes them in the *Official Gazette*, and there, so far as the people of India are concerned, the matter ends. The only control to which the Budget framers are subject, is the control of the Imperial Parliament. And yet, knowing this, Parliament apparently thinks it no shame to confess that it cares so little for the Indian tax-payers that it can find neither time nor inclination to consider either how the eighty millions of money they contribute to the Treasury are raised, or how they are spent."

THE Italian Government has resolved to form a force of three thousand natives at Massowah, to be officered by Italians, and not to send any fresh expedition from Italy.

A FRENCH steamer from Reunion has arrived at Pondicherry with over 1,000 time-expired coolies for Pondicherry and Calcutta. It is reported that the coolies are in rather poor condition physically and financially, and that the French will find it difficult in future to get emigrant coolies. Cooly life is the same all over the world as it must be.

BOMBAY has opened a Technical Institute, and Lahore is making progress in the same direction. A recent report of the proceedings of a meeting of the Working Sub-Committee of the Punjab Jubilee Committee, shows that the Committee has at its disposal for the erection of the Victoria Jubilee Institute so large a sum as Rs. 93,000. To this sum the Local Government has promised to add a contribution of Rs. 10,00 which represents two-thirds of the price at which the present Museum and site have been sold to the Lahore Municipal Committee—Rs. 5,000 of the sum having been granted towards the erection of a Technical Railway School. It is also proposed to build additional class rooms with the unexpended funds of the Mayo Memorial in connection with the Jubilee Institute. The Lieutenant-Governor has further signified his willingness to assist in the construction of the building by directing the Department of Public Works to undertake, or supervise its construction—as may be considered desirable by the Jubilee Memorial Committee.

TUESDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER.

A SHEFFIELD firm has exhibited a process at the Glasgow Exhibition, demonstrating that steel, mixed with a certain amount of manganese, about 27 per cent, becomes almost non-susceptible to the influence of magnetism. This is an important matter to shipbuilders, as the compass may once more become reliable in vessels constructed of this proportion of the two metals.

WE hear that the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division has recommended to the Bengal Government the withdrawal of the Chittagong District and the Chittagong Hill Tracts from the operation of the Inland Emigration Act I of 1882.

THE Rajputana Desert Survey will consist of Mr. Horace Bell, Superintending Engineer, Messrs. F.L. Dibblee and J. Lamb Executive Engineers, and Mr. E. H. Tuck, Assistant Engineer. The Government of Bombay has been asked to give Mr. Bell all the statistical and general aid in its power as regards the Province of Sind, and the Rajputana Agency to do the same in respect of Jeysulmere and Bikaneer. The surveys will extend to more than one route, and probably include the route by Omerkote and Pachpadra.

WE join with the *Times of India* in expressing surprise that the Government of India should allow the Bettiah Raj to raise a loan of £475,000 at five per cent in the London market. Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham and Co. invite subscription, the price of issue being £88½ per cent, and for security having a first mortgage on the Bettiah hereditary domains. The bonds will be redeemable in thirty-seven years by a cumulative sinking fund with annual drawings. The mortgage deed says that the domains shall be managed as at present by Mr. C. M. Gibbon, late Member, Legislative Council. Mr. Edgar is in Bettiah, we believe, in connection with the proposed loan. He will be able, let us hope, to soften down the objectionable features of the proposed arrangement.

OWING to important business to be transacted in the Presidency, the Viceroy has changed the date of his return to Calcutta from the 1st December to the 29th November.

THE East Indian Railway Company have gone a step further this year in the concessions generally allowed to tourists in the shape of reduction of fares during the Doorga Pooja holidays. Besides issuing four-monthly tickets for a minimum distance of 50 miles, and extending the period of ordinary return tickets, *viz.*, from 3rd October to 15th November, they will issue *return* tickets at *single* journey fares for distances of not less than 100 miles, the tickets holding good from 3rd to 23rd October.

THE *Madras Times* complains of the arrangement for conveying the mails between Bombay and Madras, and of the delay of the despatch of the English Mail from Bombay. It thinks that the Madras Mail might leave Bombay at about the same time as the Calcutta Mail, that is, in the evening, and that the public in Madras should at least receive as much attention from the Post Office as do the more favoured people in the North.

As an additional comment upon Sir Richard Temple's sapient declaration to the House of Commons, that the fall in exchange is caused by the over-production of silver, an up-country paper notices that what is beginning to be said in certain quarters is that there will soon be an over-production of gold, owing to the large finds and still greater prospects in South Africa. It is urged, therefore, that as gold becomes more plentiful, the value of silver must rise of its own accord, and accordingly that we need do nothing but wait upon chance. But, as it happens, the fallacy which attributes the comparative value of metals to the state of production is very clearly evident by a simple instance at the present time. The present total annual production of silver is estimated at about six millions sterling above that of gold. But, as Sir John Gorst's statement shows, the Government of India expects to lose this year about seven millions by exchange. India, therefore, loses one million more than the whole extra production of silver, without counting the losses of China, Brazil and other silver-using countries, which is absurd.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

IT is a serious thing in China for a man to marry his deceased brother's widow, if the deceased was his senior. The following notification appeared in the *Peking Gazette* of July 27:—"The Magistrate of Jenbuai Hsien, in Kueichow, T'sui Chien by name, received information that a man in his district had married the widow of his elder brother. He therefore caused the two persons to be arrested and brought before him, when they both confessed that the accusation was true. The magistrate was deeply incensed at this breach of the laws of seniority, for which the legal punishment is death, and caused the guilty couple to be exposed in a wooden cage till they expired. The younger brother of the man put to death lodged a complaint in a superior court; and a report having been sent to the Governor, he obtained the permission of the Emperor to cashier the Magistrate, and try him for his offence. The charge was heard, and the above facts were proved conclusively. It appears that the punishment laid down in the law for unauthorizedly putting to death a person who has committed a capital offence is a flogging of one hundred blows; and a Magistrate who convicts a person of marrying the widow of his elder brother is bound to report the case to the superior authorities in order that action may be taken by them. The offence of the magistrate is aggravated by the fact that the has killed two persons of one family. The Emperor's order is that the case should be referred to the Board of Punishments."

THE position in Sikkim is unchanged, and the advance is retarded by continued heavy rains and dense mists. The telegraph line has been completed to the Tukola range.

HIS Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar has, it is reported, requested the Government to lend him the services of an experienced English Military Officer to assist him in regulating the force of his State, as his offer of service has been favorably considered by the Government.

IN the Municipal address of welcome to Sir Steuart Bayley at Mymensingh, the Municipal Commissioners said that they had framed a scheme to connect the whole town by an elaborate system of drainage. They also hoped to undertake water-works, as soon as funds were available.

IT appears from the fourteenth half-yearly report of the Oudh Commercial Bank, Limited, Fyzabad, that it is prospering. The divisible balance, after payment of all expenses, amounted to Rs. 1,500-5-9, being about 23 per cent. On the paid-up capital, the deposits are steadily increasing, and the Bank will have a working capital of over Rs. 4,00,000, before the close of the current half year. Its affairs are managed by a Native Secretray, Babu Ram Saran Dass, M.A.

A CONTEMPORARY gives the following touching account of the sufferings of the inhabitants of Jankuli and adjoining villages in the district of Burdwan, caused by the overflowing of the Damooda river. 'Since the Mahomedan period there have been embankments on both sides of the river Damooda which flows through the district of Burdwan. It is some thirty years that the Government caused several breaches extending to some twenty miles in all to be made in the western embankment of the river, and at the same time made the eastern one strong enough to prevent an accident. The result of this step has been that, when the river overflows its bank, the water has to pass through these limited outlets of twenty miles on one side only, while, formerly, it could freely flow over four hundred miles on both sides of the river. The remainder of this western embankment is called the "abandoned *bundh*,"—an embankment which Government does not undertake to repair. This abandoned embankment near the village of Jankuli has been out of repairs for the last twenty years. Now, the recent overflowing of the river has completely destroyed the village. The inhabitants have no houses to live in, no clothes to put

on and no food to eat. Nothing but heaps of sand meet the eyes, and nothing but heart-rending cries greet the ears of a visitor to the place. It is feared that if the breach near Jankuli is allowed to be kept open for five years more, some 700 villages will inevitably go to wreck and ruin.'

THURSDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

ONE of the strangest clubs in the world, says the *New York Critic*, has just been organised in Mexico. It is composed of journalists who have been imprisoned for political offences; and the relative standing of the members is based in general upon the length of the sentences they have served or rather of the periods during which they have languished in jail; for unless the Government of Mexico is grossly libelled, the formality of a trial is commonly dispensed with in the case of editors who have abused the privilege of free speech. In determining a member's relative position in the new association, the severity of his experience of prison life is taken into account; and this sometimes modifies his standing, giving him a higher rank than others who have served longer but under less distressing conditions.

THE tuition-fee of the Calcutta Medical College will, it is said, be raised from Rupees 60 to Rupees 66 a year—the additional six rupees being required to cover the cost of a solution, prepared by Dr. Raye to be usued for a the preservation for longer time of the bodies to be dissected.

A PROCESS for imparting some properties of metal to wood has, according to the *Building World*, been adopted in Germany. 'Surface of wood becomes so hard and smooth that it is capable of assuming a high polish when operated on by a burnisher, and its appearnce approaches that of a metalic mirror. It is steeped in a bath of caustic alkali for about 180 F., and afterwards placed in a bath of hypo-sulphite of calcium, to which a concentrated solution of sulpher is added. A third bath consists of acetate of lead, at a temperature of form 95· F. to 120· F., and the wood is allowed to remain in it for a period of thirty to fifty hours. After having been thoroughly dried, it is in a condition for being polished with lead, tin, or zinc.'

DR. RUSH declares his conviction that the German people are largely indebted for their exemption from pulmonary diseases to the strength and volume which their lungs acquire in the practice of vocal music, which is well nigh universal among the people, extending from childhood to old age. He thinks the education of the voice and the practice of singing, involving, as it does, the proper exercise of the organs of the throat and lungs, should form a part of our physical education.

AT the last meeting of the Berlin Anthropological Society, Lieutenant Quedenfeldt, a German officer, who has lived on Gomero Island, one of the Canary group, described a whistling language. It does not consist of any arbitrary series of signals or sounds. "It is described as ordinary speech translated into articulate whistling, each syllable having its own appropriate tone. The Gomero uses both fingers and lips when whistling and Lieutenant Quedenfeldt assures us that he can carry on conversation with a neighbour a mile off, who perfectly understands all he is saying. The practice is confined to Gomero Island, and is quite unknown to the other islands of the Archipelago. The adoption of the whistling language is said to be due to the peculiar geographical construction of Gomero Island. It is traversed by numerous gullies and deep ravines, running out in all directions from the central pleateau. As they are not bridged, they can only be crossed with great difficulty; hence a man living within a stone throw of another in a straight line, has often to go many miles when he wishes to see and speak to his neighbour. This, it is conjectured, led to the adoption of whistling as a useful means of communication, which has gradually assumed the proportions of the true substitute for speech.

THE Prince of Wales has gone to Vienna, and will accompany the Emperor Francis Joseph to the military manœuvres at Belover.

AN undertaking truly American in its vastness, and at the same time of immense benefit, is just announced. The gigantic scheme proposed is to dam up the canals of the Rocky Mountains from the Canadian boundary to Mexico, in order to form vast reservoirs of water to be used in the irrigation of arid lands, and to prevent floods along the Lower Missis sippi. Major Powell, Director of the United States Geological Survey, estimates that at least 150,000 square miles of land might thus be reclaimed, a territory exceeding in extent one-half of the land now cultivated in the State. The plan is to build dams accross all the canals in the mountains large enough to hold back the floods from heavy rains and melting snows and then let the water down as it may be needed upon the land to be reclaimed.

FRIDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

SCIENTIFIC activity will be stimulated in 1889 by a variety of remarkable exhibitions and meetings. The most interesting of these displays and gatherings will, of course, be those connected with the universal exhibition at Paris, the scientific features of which include congresses of zoology, anthropology, physiology, electricity, dermatology, hygiene, etc. Among the noteworthy exhibitions planned outside the French capital is one of appliances for saving human beings from accidental injuries, which will be held in Berlin during April, May and June.

THE Bombay Millowners' Association have published some interesting information in regard to the growth of the mill industry in that Presidency. The returns exhibit a remarkable and rapid development of producing power in Bombay, where, on the 30th of June, there were fifty-two mills at work, with eight in course of erection. Even this, a Bombay paper says, does not fully represent the rapidity with which the industry is growing in Bombay. "The number of mills projected and under construction at the present moment is not less than fifteen, and scarcely a month passes without some addition being made to the list. Two or three years hence more than half the cotton mills in India will be on the island of Bombay, and four-fifths of the total probably will be in the Bombay Presidency."

A LAHORE telegram states that "Mr. Warburton, District Superintendent of Police, Amritsar, has just discovered a party of Sikhs at Jandiala, six miles from Amritsar, who have been preaching sedition regarding Dhulip Singh, his return to India, the prospect of the overthrow of the British *raj*, to be followed by a massacre of Mahomedans, and the re-erection of the Sikh kingdom. In their possession was found a pocket-book containing notes relating to the pay of native officers and soldiers of the Bengal cavalry regiments, with details of regimental management, which points to tampering with the Native Army in some quarters. These sedition-mongers are now under close observation."

SILVER ore in extraordinary abundance has, according to a Bangalore paper, been discovered by Mr. Mervyn Smith in the Chitaldroog District. "The reefs, of which there are several, yield nearly quarter ore, which has been assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Mathew of London and gives 42oz. of silver and an appreciable quantity of gold, as well as 200lbs of lead, to the ton. Specimens are now to be seen in the Bangalore museum, and several tons of rich specimens are to be sent to the Exhibition at Mysore, where the ore will form part of the trophy of mineral products which the energetic Secretaries of the Exhibition Committee purpose erecting."

THE official announcement of the Black Mountain Expedition describes the object as being "for the purpose of punishing the tribes of the Black Mountain, Hazara, for repeated raids and acts of aggression committed by them. The Force will be styled the 'Hazara Field Force.'" A telegraph line will be erected and maintained to Oghi, with an intermediate station at Mansera. Haripore and Derband will be connected by a telegraph line of a temporary character. Heliographic communication between the Derband line of advance and the troops in Agror will be arranged for. Temporary field post offices will be organised at Oghi, Mansera, Derband, Haripore, and Abbottabad.

THE Madras Municipality are negotiating with an English Company for the establishment of a system of steam tramways in Madras.

COLONEL R. D, Osborn writes a long article on the Native States of India in the *Scotsman*, in which he denounces the Government of India for its behaviour towards the Native States. He declares that to "the officials of the present generation a Native State presents itself as nothing but a State cruelly misgoverned, if judged by the British standard. They cannot understand that there may be in these States an undetected power for resisting the shocks of internal revolt or external attack, which is not to be found in the highly symmetrical arrangement for the management of a British Collectorate. Added to this, there can be no question that the enormous and irresponsible power wielded by our officials in India generates an almost passionate impatience for all rights and sentiments which do not repose upon a basis of might. By not a few excellent Britons in India a native in the possession of any form of authority derived from sources other than the British Government commits an offence—an outrage upon the divine ordinances—and a thing to be put down as speedily as possible. And so it has come about that, though the word 'annexation' is but little heard in India, and though the policy is still officially disowned, yet for many years a course of conduct has been pursued by the Calcutta Foreign Office in relation to native Princes and their subjects which essentially and in its results, is identical with that of Lord Dalhousie."

SATURDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN spends two and a half months on a camping tour through Oudh this cold weather.

A SUM of Rs. 2,000 has been contributed by certain Mahomedan and Hindu ladies for the endowment of a "Lady Grant Duff" gold medal, to be awarded annually to the most successful Hindu or Mahomedan lady student of the Medical College, Madras. The Government has sanctioned the acceptance of the amount, and the expending of the interest accruing on the endowment in the manner indicated above. The endowment will stand in the name of the Director of Public Instruction and the Principal, Medical College, to whom the interest will be payable.

WITH reference to the extention of the Candahar Railway, *Indian Engineering* tells us that "the tunnel through the Khojak mountain is progressing fast, and will, when ready, be about five miles long. English miners are working in it, and on the Quetta side it may now be safely entered and traversed to a distance of 800 feet. This shaft has been dug out to a depth of 280 feet, and requires to be carried 60 or 70 feet deeper before it will be on a level with the main line of the tunnel."

OWING to Signor Crispi citing article ten of the Suez Canal Convention in support of the Italian action at Massowah, the Porte insists on appending a declaration explaining the article. Otherwise the Sultan will not ratify the Convention.

A NUMBER of the residents of the districts of Burdwan and Beerbhoom have petitioned the Calcutta University to make Burdwan a "centre" for holding the University Entrance and F. A. Examinations. They say that a large number of candidates have to go down to Hughli from the various schools in these districts at considerable inconvenience, expense and waste of time, which might be avoided by allowing the examinations to be held at Burdwan, where ample accommodations for the purpose can be had in the spacious buildings of Burdwan Raj-College, and where the necessary arrangements for superintendence may also be conveniently made.

OWING to the want of rain a famine is apprehended at Poona. The collector has already started relief-works in the district. Fears of a famine are also entertained at Hyderabad for the same reason.

THE latest information from Cashmere has not confirmed the expection that the Chiefs of Hunza and Nagar had given in. It is, however, expected that they will do so, and allow Cashmere to take peaceable possession of Chaprote.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).

(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A. F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E. on *Tuesday*, the 18*th Inst.* at 4 P. M

Subject: Taylor's Theorem. Lagrangian and other Forms of the Remainder, when the Argument is a Complex Variable.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 18*th Inst.* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Change of State by Heat: Ebullition and the Spheroidal State.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father de Penaranda, S. J., on *Wednesday*, the 19*th Inst.* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Physical Constitution of the Moon.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday* the 20*th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Silver.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 20*th Inst.* at 7½ P. M.

Subject: The most Important Optical Instruments.

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on *Friday* the 21*st Inst.* at 4½ P. M.

Subject: The Third Law of Motion. Action and Reaction.

LECTURE by Babu Pramatha Nath Bose, B. Sc., F. G. S., on *Friday*, the 21*st Inst.* at 6 P. M.

Subject: Ore Deposits.

LECTURE by Babu Taraprasanna Roy, F. C. S. F. I. C.; on *Saturday*, the 22*nd Inst.*, at 3½ P. M.

Subject: Nitrogen, Atmospheric Air and Hydrogen.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D,
September 15th, 1888. *Honorary Secretary.*

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1888.

REORGANISATION OF THE ARMIES OF THE NATIVE STATES.

WHEN in October last it was announced that His Highness the Nizam of Hydrabad had offered sixty lakhs of rupees as a free gift to the Government of India for strengthening the defences of the Empire, we expressed a strong opinion that the offer should not be accepted. We remarked that although the financial position of the Empire was far from satisfactory, there were strong objections to anything like a system of benevolences, and we earnestly advised the Government of India to put away the Nizam's magnificent offer even at the risk of offending His Highness. We, however, readily recognised that the feudatory chiefs should be allowed to participate in the defence of the Empire; and we pointed out that this object would be best attained by utilising their armies for this purpose. We are exceedingly glad to find that the Government of India have accepted our suggestions, and have determined to act upon them. A recent issue of the *Pioneer* contains the following announcement:—"The Government of India are, we understand, about to take practical measures to avail themselves of the offers made by the various Native Princes to assist in the defence of the North-Western Frontier. The particular form in which it is proposed that advantage should be taken of these offers is by requesting a number of the principal States to maintain a certain portion of their armed forces in a condition of readiness for active service, in a way which will put no undue pressure upon the resources of their rulers. With this object it is intended to invite the representatives of three or four of the principal States in the Punjab to assemble shortly at Simla in order to explain to the Government of India the views of their respective Durbars." In a subsequent issue the recognised organ of the Government of India writes:—"The offers of money, partaking, as they did, of the nature of benevolences, could scarcely be accepted; but the reorganisation of the existing armies, so that picked bodies of well-armed and thoroughly trained men might be forthcoming in time of emergency, has everything to recommend it. It is this reorganisation which is now being put in train, but it will in no case be forced upon a Chief against his wish. The various Durbars will be asked to state exactly what they wish to undertake; how far, for instance they will go in accepting the services of British officers to advise them in putting a portion of their troops in order. It is this question of reorganisation which is now being put in train, and care will be taken that nothing shall be done that will cripple the resources of the Native Princes. We doubt not that in the end highly efficient contingents will be forthcoming from the leading States, and that these will do their duty on service in a manner that cannot fail to excite the admiration and respect of the regular army."

All sensible and right-minded persons have long felt that if the Government of India were to set about in a business-like way to organise the true defence of the Empire, they should place more confidence in the loyal feudatories, who are anxious to participate in it. Thus who are acquainted with the real state of things existing in the country know very well that the Native Princes exercise an enormous influence over the people of India. The policy of treating the feudatory chiefs with suspicion and distrust cannot be too strongly condemned. About the devoted loyalty and attachment of these chiefs to the throne and person of their beloved and gracious Sovereign there can be no doubt whatever. The Princes of India have unquestionably many grievances which demand redress; but at the same time they know very well that the English, notwithstanding their sins of omission and commission, are the best foreign rulers that India can possibly have; and that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by a change of masters. Self-interest alone, if no higher consideration, will make the Native Princes faithful to the British Crown. Genuine statesmanship demands that the loyal feudatories of the Empire should be treated with confidence. We readily admit that some years back cruelty, oppression and crime were rampant in Native States when the ruler was surrounded by evil councellors and the revennes were devoted to luxury and licentiousness. But the rising Princes of the India of today are enlightened and educated men, and good Government has, speaking generally, been introduced under their rule. There are, no doubt, still a few chiefs over whom an ignorant priesthood and low favourites exercise great influence; but these exceptions only prove the rule. The policy of distrusting the feudatory chiefs is extremely unwise, and it is fraught with incalculable mischief. It is notorious that the armies of the Native States are at present little better than half-armed and useless rabble. Hitherto the feudatory chiefs have been absolutely forbidden to improve the condition of their armed forces. If this state of things had been allowed to continue, it would have been found that in a time of trial and danger these ill-disciplined hordes would have been more troublesome to deal with than well-disciplined men. Lord Dufferin is determined to put an end to the existing system. None knows better than his Lordship that by placing confidence in the loyal feudatories of the Empire, the foundations of British rule in this country would be greatly strengthened.

It now remains to formulate a scheme for utilising the armies of the Native States, which shall be both satisfactory to the Government and acceptable to the chiefs and their people. What a pillar of strength to the Empire would be the addition of, say, 50,000 or 60,000 disciplined soldiers with no extra charge to the Indian Exchequer. But the measure will have to be carried out with great wisdom and caution. Everything which is calculated to raise suspicion in the feudatories should be carefully avoided. We know that there are some who hold that after the necessary improvements have been effected in a certain portion of their armies, the Native Princes should be called upon to do away with the remainder of their armed forces. We may say at once and without the slightest hesitation that if Government were to require feudatory chiefs to disband any part of their armies, they will suspect its motives, and once their suspicions are aroused they will never cordially fall in with its views. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that the Native Princes of India maintain armies the existence and size of which are regulated by treaty; and that the British Government would not be justified in interfering with them in this matter. It is most important that what is done in the way of improving the armies of the feudatories should be done with their cordial assent and co-operation, and that those States that prefer to have no share in the defence of the Empire must not be forced to do so. No pressure of any kind, direct or indirect, should be brought to bear upon the States. The Princes must be thoroughly convinced that the Government does not wish to curtail their dignity and authority, or they will think that it has some sinister designs. A correspondent of the London *Times* suggested some little while ago that the best way to improve the armed forces of the Native States and make them a source of strength to the Empire would be to lend each State a small number of English officers to discipline and train its army. It seems that the Government of India have adopted this suggestion. Particular care should be taken to impress upon the feudatory chiefs that there is no intention of forcing the services of Englishmen upon them and that the only object which the Paramount Power has in view is the improvement of the armies of the Native States, so that they might be associated with the regular army in repelling foreign aggression. If the great measure now under the consideration of the Government of India be wisely carried out, it would stimulate the loyalty of the feudatory chiefs and at the same time provide congenial occupation for the class whose exclusion from anything like a suitable career is an admitted reproach to British rule. Men whose ancestors commanded armies in the field or ruled provinces in the days of the Mogul Empire are pining away for employment suited to their capacities and aspirations. The scheme for improving the armies of the Native States now under the consideration of Government should do something for this class of men. It would be the height of unwisdom to take advantage of this scheme for creating a number of fat appointments for Englishmen, as has been done in the case of the Hydrabad contingent.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

A RECENT issue of the *Epiphany*, a paper conducted by the members of the Oxford Mission in Calcutta, contained an article with the heading "A scandal," in which the writer condemns the authorities of the Calcutta University for selecting two books, namely, the *Essays of Dryden* and the *Life of Dryden* as a part of the B.A., course. We quite agree with our contemporary that the two books mentioned by him are unsuitable and improper for Indian youth. The *Essays of Dryden* contain nothing immoral. But it is an absurd book for Hindu and Mahomedan lads. It contains three of Dryden's Essays, the Essay on Satire, the Essay on Translation, and the Parallel between Poetry and Painting. The first Essay contains an elaborate comparison of the literary merits of the three Latin satirists, Horace, Juvenal and Persius. How on earth will Indian students, who do not know a word of Latin, and who consequently cannot have read any thing of those poets, appreciate their literary merits? The men who selected this Essay for the digestion of the Indian reader seem to have had no sense of fitness and proportion. The second Essay is also objectionable for the same reason as it treats of translation from the Latin, a language with which the Indian student is unacquainted. The Parallel between Poetry and Painting is a parallel between Painting on the one hand, and Latin, French and talian poetry on the other. How can an Indian lad, unacquainted with Latin or any modern European language except English, comprehend the parallelism? The *Life of Dryden* is objectionable from a moral point of view. Dryden was no doubt one of the greatest of English writers, the introducer of the modern style of writing and the father of English criticism; but his life, whether personal or literary, does not deserve to be held up for the imitation of Indian students. Not to speak of his moral irregularities and religious extravagancies, he prostituted his noble intellect to the pandering of the licentious taste of his age and to the vilest of purposes. And the book *Life* of *Dryden* contains, as the *Epiphany* has shown, passages which no Indian youth should read, and which we care not to re-produce in our columns. But this is not the first time a blunder has been made in the choice of books. Last year a book was selected for the Entrance examination, which contained passages of impurity; and when these were pointed out it was resolved that the students should not be examined on those passages, though they were retained in the book for the secret delectation of the lads. Some years ago Huxley's *Life of Hume* was a part of the B. A. Course, in which the young men of India were told that there was no God, no future state, and that death was an eternal sleep. And when this was pointed out it was declared that it was too late to change the book, and so the youth of India were left to be inoculated with atheism and nihilism. Have the members of the Boards of Studies to whom is entrusted the sacred task of directing the education of our youth and of forming their character, any sense of responsibility? Is it not their duty to examine every book before they recommend it to the study of our youth? Gentlemen entrusted with the direction of the education of the youth of the country, cannot be too careful, too conscientious in the selection of books. Every member of the Board of Studies and of the Syndicate should conscientiously read every book that is proposed to be selected. If he does not do this, he is unworthy of the honor conferred on him. We would earnestly draw the attention of the University authorities to the complaints which have been made regarding the choice of books. If the Syndicate do not take immediate steps to remedy the evil complained of, an appeal must be made to the Senate.

DISTRESS IN KHOORDAH.

THE Bengal Government has done well to publish in the *Calcutta Gazette* the official correspondence on the subject of the distress in Khoordah, and it is clear that public alarm naturally caused by the show of danger was not unfounded. The local Associations and newspapers are doing their best to correctly represent the state of affairs, and these taken along with theofficial statements clearly show that the threatened evil is one of some magnitude. Rain is reported to have fallen in large quantities, but it does not follow that the most critical period has passed. Signs of distress have also appeared in other parts of the Orissa division, namely, in Banki, Angul and in the Tributary State of Baramba. Up to the present time, however, no other measures of relief than the sanction of Rs. 5,000 as tuccavi advances for both Angul and Banki, the distribution of charitable relief on a small scale, and the relaxation of the rules for the Angul Forests, so as to enable the people to gather Forest produce for food, have been taken. It is satisfactory to learn that the Commissioner and the local officers are fully prepared for any emergency, and their attitude of watchful preparation has the Lieutenant-Governor's entire confidence. In regard to the deaths which have already occurred from starvation, the official details are as follow:—"He (the officer in charge of the North-Eastern Circle) found that two deaths occurred in Ghatikea from starvation. I (Mr. Taylor, Sub-divisional Officer of Khoordah) also visited the village and made enquiries, and found that three deaths had occurred, but that they were *not entirely* due to want of food, though no doubt want of proper nourishment accelerated all these deaths which were of very old persons, two of whom were otherwise ill."

In the Rameswar circle, the officer in charge says:—

"The distress is greatest in Zillah Rameswar, and two children died at Talpara, although relief had been given to them and more was promised.

"The suffering is greatest amongst the *Savars* and the *weavers*. Many of the people have been reduced so much in flesh that there is nothing but skin and bone left. One such woman died the day before yesterday (14th) in my presence, and near my bungalow, when coming to ask for relief. She came from zillah Khoordah and was going to Chandpore to her father's house, the husband having failed to maintain her. She dropped on the way at night, and heavy showers of rain passed over her head, and in the morning, when she was discovered by me, life was all but extinct. No efforts could bring back life to her. There is no doubt that she died of the effects of cold and hunger. Her home was not in my circle. She was about 40 years old.

"Another such woman of Damonbhoi died in the woods while collecting tunga (*dios corea*) roots *before* I came to Jankia."

The published details thus point to the existence of great scarcity, and it is clear that no half measures will suffice. In Angul a remission of rents for the year 1295, amounting to Rs. 4,0917, has been sanctioned by Government. Sir Steuart Bayley has instructed the Forest Department to co-operate with the district officials by a relaxation of the Forest Rules and the adoption of useful works within the forests in the Orissa Division, and orders have also been conveyed through the Public Works Department to the Superintending Engineer of the Orissa Circle, for the commencement of thorough repair to the Cuttack-Ganjam and the Cuttack-Pooree roads. The general results of relief operations up to 15th August show that the total number of persons in need of assistance has been estimated after local enquiries at 50,288. There must be many more who have to be relieved and without caring to be regarded as alarmists we must call for more vigorous measures. Regarding some of the deaths from starvation Mr. Taylor, the Sub-divisional officer of Khoorda, says:—"The whole of the distress could not be reached within the time, partly owing to the supineness of the people themselves, who do not think much of a few deaths from starvation amongst their poorer neighbours, and partly owing to the fact that the greatest distress is amongst the Savars, who live apart from the rest of the population, sometimes in dense jungle, and who are a very retiring and shy race, who will die quietly in their homes without making any sign." Though the prices of food-grains have not risen to what are called "famine prices," it appears that only small quantities of grain have been procurable at the prices quoted. Moreover, as Mr. Taylor remarks, so long as the Savars, Bauris, and other penniless classes cannot get work, or are unable to work, it matters not to them whether prices are high or low: without money it is just as impossible for them to buy food at the cheapest rates as it is to get food at famine rates. The Commissioner of Orissa observes that so far as he can judge at present, the chief lesson to be learnt from the existing state of things is that, unless the Government adopts early and systematic measures for providing the aboriginal classes of Savars Bauris, and others with lands, it may be liable during any rainy season to be called upon to relieve serious distress, if there be a long break in the rains and a stoppage of work in the fields. A similar difficulty has been experienced in the case of the Pans of Angul who are just now hard pressed.

We are perfectly sure that Sir Steuart Bayley and the officers specially deputed to minister relief are fully alive to the existing dangers of the situation. But errors of judgment some times become inevitable and their result is fatal. There is, moreover, a constitutional anxiety in the official mind to avoid being regarded as alarmists and the tendency may not unnaturally be to under-rate these dangers. We are glad that the grants applied for by the Commissioner's letter, viz. Rs. 5,000 for gratuitous relief, and an additional sum of Rs. 25,000 for loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, have been sanctioned. But more must be necessary. It is said that notwithstanding the large grants which have been placed at the disposal of the local officers in Orissa, it is not expected that the total advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act for the Province will exceed the limit of Rs. 1,50,000. We earnestly hope that the crisis will pass off without any serious calamity.

MAHAMMADAN POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

THE Mahammadans of Bengal have not only no reason to complain, but have abundant reasons to be thankful to Government for the generous policy it is pursuing towards them. It is a policy not merely of fair play but of favour. As they are a backward race, Government is affording them facilities in the matter of education than to the other races, and is taking particular care in providing situations for them according to their abilities. In the Government Colleges in the Moffusil, as Sir Steuart Bayley reminded them recently at Commillah, a Hindu or a Christian student pays 6 Rs. a month for his education, whereas a Mahammadan student pays only 1 Rupee, and in the Presidency College a Hindu, or a Christian student pays 12 Rs. a month, while a Mahammadan student pays only 2 Rs. In the Moffussil Law Colleges a Hindu or a Christian student pays 5 Rs. a month for attending law lectures, while a Mahammadan student pays 5 Rs. in three months. But this is not all. In the hostels attached to Government Colleges in the Moffussil, the Hindu student pays 4 Rs. a month for lodging and board, whereas the Mahammadan student pays only 3 Rs. Corresponding facilities are afforded to the Madrassas established in all parts of the country. As a further encouragement of education among them, especial scholarships have been founded for which Mahammadans only can compete. In the matter of providing suitable employments for professors of the Moslem faith, Government has issued instructions to Commissioners of Divisions in Bengal to see to it that a proportionate share of employments be accorded to them if they are found qualified. Such care Government has not bestowed on any of the other nationalities. And yet our Mahammadan friends do not seem to be satisfied. We are glad the Lieutenant-Governor told them plainly the other day at Commillah that he would never abolish competitive examinations merely to please the Mahammadan community. Into the inferior service they might be admitted by favour, but not into the superior service. But in point of fact a Mahammadan graduate has a better chance of getting into the superior service than a Hindu graduate. Many Hindu graduates are getting scanty salaries as clerks, as teachers, as sub-inspectors of schools, whereas a Mahammadan graduate need not accept those situations of low salaries. From the very fact of his being a follower of the Arabian prophet, he may easily obtain a higher post. We have known many instances of this sort. A Mahammadan student, to our certain knowledge, on obtaining his B. A., degree, applied directly to Government at the time of Sir Rivers Thompson for a Deputy Magistracy, and he forthwith got it. To Hindu graduates no such favour is shown. They must toil and moil on low salaries; they must pass through the door of the competitive examination; they must ascend the ladder gradually, one rung after another till they reach the top. But with the favoured Mahammadan the case is different, he may be put high on the ladder without the trouble of ascent. We do not complain of this partiality shown to our Mahammadan fellow-subjects. We are strong enough. We can stand on our own legs. We do not want favour but simply fair play; and we know that if fair play is given us, we shall get to the top of the ladder. Our Mahammadan friends are weak, they cannot stand on their own legs, they must be supported and pushed forward by main force. We do not grudge them this patronage on the part of Government. But we should be sorry, and it would be a matter of grievous complaint, if the prize appointments in the State were to be given away to Mahammadans merely because they were Mahammadans. We were told by the *Englishman* the other day that there was to be a third Native Judge of the Calcutta High Court; and our contemporary recommended a Mahomedan gentleman for the post. We are confident Government in making the appointment will select the best man for the post, be a Mahomedan or Hindu. It is argued that because there is in Bengal a large number of Mahammadans there ought to be a Mahammadan Judge in the Calcutta High Court. But is the number of High Court Judges to be regulated by the arithmetical principle of the ratio of population? If that principle be adopted we shall have a very small number of English Judges on the High Court Bench, as the proportion of the British to the Native population is very small. The fact is, there is no necessity for a Mahammadan Judge in the High Court of Bengal, unless one of eminent legal attainments can be found.

COW-KILLING.

WE have now in the midst of us an eloquent advocate of the Anti-Cow-killing movement—in the person of Pandit Sriman Swami of Allahabad. At the outset we may remark that we are against cow-killing. We have been taught from our childhood that vaccicide, that is to say the killing of a cow, is as guilty as Brahmanicide. We have affection and reverence for the cow. She is Mother Bhagavati. We worship her. But apart from religion the cow is the most useful of all animals to man. We first suck our mother's milk, and then drink cow's milk; the cow, therefore, is our second mother. Especially in Bengal, cow's milk is universally used by children, by young men and women, and by old men and women. In fact some old men live almost entirely upon milk. Milk is the best of all foods alike of men and of gods. It is the nectar of the Bengalis. To kill such a generous benefactor is foolish and cruel. The cow is valuable not only for its milk, but also for its dung, which serves the purposes of fuel to half the population. But the question is, is the abolition of cow-killing practicable? We do not agree with Mr. Swami in some of his statements, nor do we know the authority on which he makes them. He tells us that 88,157 cows are killed every day in India. How has he found this out? From what statistical tables has he gathered this information? And he further tells us that owing to this slaughter of 88,157 cows every day, upwards of 84 millions of people are deprived of their meals. Whence has Mr. Swami got all these figures? Mr. Swami further tells us that during Mahomedan rule, the slaughter of cows for food was

prohibited in India. We wonder on what authority the Swami makes this statement. If oxen only were killed, it proved equally to the impoverishment of the country, for agriculture would suffer. We doubt whether it is a fact, as Mr. Swami asserts it to be, that in Arabia and in England no cows are slaughtered. But the most astounding statement Mr. Swami makes is, that beef is an article of luxury like champagne. We know that to the British soldier it is an article of dire necessity. John Bull is so constituted that he cannot get on without eating beef. What *dal-bhat* is to the Bengali, beef is to the British soldier. Let the Commissariat cease to supply beef at Gnatong, and the Tibetans will take possession of Darjiling. We have not had the good fortune to hear any of Mr. Swami's lectures, and have gathered his opinions from the scanty reports in the public prints, but it would appear from those reports that though he objects to cow-killing, he has no objection to the killing of oxen. How this is consistent with his opinion either from a religious or an economic point of view, does not appear. If the slaughter of cows deprives 84 millions of people of milk, the slaughter of oxen will deprive twice 84 millions of people of rice or wheat, as there will be a lack of oxen for ploughing the fields. We are sure Mr. Swamy does not mean this. He proposes that beef should be brought out from England for the supply of the British soldiers in India. If brandy and champaigne be imported from England, he reasons why not beef? Exactly, only in that case, the Indian exchequer would become bankrupt on account of the costliness of the article. So much for the British soldier and the Anglo-Indian, but what of the Mahomedan community in India? Is the Government to enact sumptuary laws regulating the diet of the people? We need not dilate on the subject. A little consideration will show that the proposal made by the Swami cannot be carried out in the way pointed out by him. If the Hindus wish to preserve cows what prevents them from doing so? It is not the Legislature which should be memorialised to prevent the indiscriminate slaughter of cows, but it is the Hindu community to whom an earnest appeal should be made to preserve their cows. The remedy of the evil they complain of is in their own hands.

WEDLOCK OR NO WEDLOCK?

That is the most important question of domestic policy of the day, and the minds of many busy-bodies are centered in it. Time was when marriage was looked upon as the sheet-anchor of civil society, and without it no kith or kinship was possible. The old Hindu maxim is, "House is another name for a wife" (*Grihini grihamuchchyate.*) Without a wife there cannot be a decent home. Father and mother, husband and wife, son and daughter, brother and sister, in fact the whole fabric of domestic, nay of blood, relationship arises out of the cardinal contract of marriage, and the utility of this contract has now been brought to question. The subject is generally treated piece-meal, each taking a separate salient point for discussion; but the conjoint effect of the discussion is that the institution in its entirety is radically bad, and should be at once done away with. Not satisfied with piece-meal work, Mrs. Mona Caird has ventured upon going the whole hog. In a recent essay she has, under the significant title of "Marriage, a Failure," proved that marriage has not only failed to secure the highest social good to our species, but done us serious harm. Old Manu was the first to enter his caveat against that part of the institution which legalises capture as a means of obtaining wives. He denounced the plan as "demoniacal," *Paisachi*; but he had not the courage to prohibit it. It was fully recognised by the practice of his people then, and he was obliged to acknowledge it as a legal, though reprehensible, form. Its reminiscence still survives among us in the custom of *Delabhanga*, or attempt at defence against ravishers. Englishmen, who, as Aryans, have had at one time the odious practice of capture current among them, have preserved its memory by the custom of throwing old shoes at the supposed offenders.

In recent times the strongest protest against marriage arises from its religious character, its permanency, its one-sidedness, and its hostility to human liberty. The Government of India has already met the first objection by a law providing for civil marriage under a registery, as in the case of other civil contracts. The ardent passion of an English king has partially removed the second, at least as far as England is concerned, by the expedient of divorce, and in other countries there are more or less defective means in currency for the same purpose. The followers of Islam have also a form of temporary marriage for six months or so, and some limited-liability act of the kind is desirable for the advancing fire of human desires. The "one-sidedness" refers to the fact of the ordinary law of marriage in every community, Christian as well as Native, being more favourable to men than to women. Men as the Law-makers have undoubtedly been partial to their own sex. One strong instance of this is shown in the non-consensual marriage under the Hindu law which recognises the validity of marriage of even infant girls. Mrs. Rukmabai makes the most of it, as it stands in the way of her rejecting a husband on the grounds of ugliness and ill-health. This is, however, not, strictly speaking, an instance of partiality, as little boys are also subject to the law, and even English law upholds the validity of the marriage of female minors, who, though declared incapable of signing a note-of-hand for ten rupees, is recognised to be capable of transferring her own person to another for life.

No one has yet urged the unfairness of giving men the privilege of marrying more than one wife and denying it to women. Apart from all questions of religion this is certainly unfair. Our women should have the same right of indulging in polygamy as even our men. The only difficulty in the way is that about the equitable adjustment of responsibility among the several parties. Anyhow the silence in this respect is more than made up by the hue and cry that has been raised over the *Lex loci* prohibiting widow marriage. This is, however, a false cry. As a matter of fact there is no prohibition. What the law-givers declare is that certain forms of marriage are not compatible with the performance of certain religious rites, and that hue and cry is intended really to set aside the mandates of religion in this respect. Nothing is more common than Phulbiyai marriages all over India, only the issue therefrom cannot offer the funeral cake to the manes. That, however, in no way amounts to a prohibition of the marriage, and universal practice among the lower castes belies the assumption.

We now come to the last objection, that of the institution of marriage being hostile to absolute liberty. There can be no question about the validity of the arguments in support of this. Marriage is a lock on the feet of the persons concerned, and the less men have it the less will they be troubled by locks and bonds on their freedom. In this respect, however, it is no worse than other laws, sacred or profane. In fact the great object of legislation is to curb individual liberty for the benefit of the community, and the law of marriage is in this respect no better or worse. If we have to live in society we must have laws, and if we have laws it is tantamount to say we must submit to bonds and restrictions not always very agreeable or compatible with our sense of absolute liberty. And in so far the objection fails, unless the proposition be to do away with all laws whatever.

At the same time it may be worth while to consider in what respects our marital laws are most obnoxious and to which extent they are susceptible of being reformed or done away with. There is no question that in many cases the bonds of marriage are much more rigorous and insufferable than those of our jails. A termagant, gin-bibbing virago tied to a termagant brutal husband is a combination of evils which in Europe often leads to kicking to death with hobnailed boots, and in Bengal to the use of the *dao* and the axe. It does oftener lead to desertion and prostitution. If only one of the party be ill-tempered life to the other is a life of unmitigated woe, and suicide is the only means of relief left to the sufferer in most cases, unless the law would grant divorce for disparity of temper. The number of cases in which life is done away in Bengal with the aid of opium is a standing witness in this respect. In the higher walks of life there may not be the same frequent resort to hobnailed boots or other instruments of torture and destruction; but the mental suffering is all the same. It might be said that much of the sufferings of married life in this country is due to non-consensual marriages, and were careful selection and consent ensured the evil would not follow. This is the position of Rukmabai and her followers; but it is utterly worthless. The countries where murder by kicking with hob-nailed boots and divorces are most common are those where the institution of courtship flourishes in all its glory, and the importation of the custom of courtship in Hindu houses would not subserve the cause of peace in the least. As a young lady smilingly but very aptly remarked, "what I said at 16 is not binding on me at 26. I delighted in well-dressed dolls then." As a matter of fact domestic discords are much more abundant in the cooler climate of the Temperate Zone than within the Tropics.

Many persons might say that in the course of their lives they have seen no evil that had arisen directly from the law of marriage, and others after hearing a lecture by a woman's rights advocate, might borrow the words of Aunt Trowser and say—"dear me, how miserably we are situated! and I knew nothing of it these sixty years of my life." But after all there is no denying that some persons suffer from marriage and the best way to remove the evil is to do away with the institution of marriage altogether. That institution, by being binding through all life—"for better for worse, till death do us part,"—causes the greatest amount of mischief. Replace it by any temporary, voluntary, easily-revocable arrangement, and it would greatly alleviate the evil. The most prudent course, however, is to eradicate the evil by abolishing the institution altogether. The advocates of the course are very strong in their arguments in this respect. Tens of thousands find in the institution no evil, and many many more enjoy all its blessings; but to them the abolition of marriage will bring on no evil. They will remain exactly in the same position as hitherto, and for the rest they need not care. The fact is, what good we attribute to marriage comes from the natural cement of love, affection and sympathy, and as long as those sentiments remain true to our nature we need not apprehend any harm.

This, however, is not all. In considering a scheme for the abolition of an old and revered institution which has hitherto held society together it is incumbent on those who propose the abolition to show that their plan will in no way injure the frame-work of our community. And they assure us that no harm need be apprehended. With the abrogation of the law of marriage, civil and canonical, there will of course be no kinship, no agnates of any kind, and no son will know who is his father; but the saying now is, "he is a wise son who knows his own father," and that will only be generalised. It will tend to no harm. The service which fathers do to sons will be rendered by the mother and Government, and no loss whatever will be felt. True, the weight of training and rearing children will be thrown entirely on weak women, but that will be the ransom to pay for their enfranchisement. As for filial respect and love and service the tendency in modern education is to destroy them. The father became a "Governor" a short time ago, and is now a "boss," and the transition from "boss" to "Mr. so and so" is not a matter of any consideration. The trouble of supporting a father's family (*baper paribara*) has become irksome to many, and the sooner it is removed the better. As for sympathy many of our young "educated" sons find it a bore to waste time about it, and it is generally sneered at. Under the circumstances the total abolition of all call for it is not a matter of any moment. And what is true of the son is more true of the daughter whose present fate of being removed to her father-in-law's house greatly alienates her from the family of her progenitor. The odious law of Levirate which made woman the bond-slave not only of her husband, but after

his death of his brother after brother is not yet altogether a thing of the past, and it should cease to be so. Of course all relationships which arise from that of father and son and daughter will disappear, and they need not give rise to any regret in us.

The only relationship which is of the most pressing importance is that of husband and wife, but, to look carefully into the matter, it does not appear to involve any question of serious difficulty. If Nair women and the courtesans of India live and rear up children comfortably, there is no reason why others should not do the same with equal ease, comfort and benefit to society. The polyandry of some of the hill tribes of the Himalaya is so very unmitigated an evil in form that we may not cite it here, but the history we have handed down to us of the rule of what we call *Matria Potestas* as opposed to *Patria Potestas* leaves no room for doubt that mothers have governed families quite as well as fathers. The apprehension in this respect is therefore not real. It is conjured up by those who wish to keep the womankind in bondage and slavery for their own benefit. As to the question whether love being the only cement will suffice to hold society together, we have before us the instances of our *Nedas* and *Nedis*, who, without any form of legal marriage, live together and thrive, and we may rest assured that we shall not be worse off in regard to the jewels of the wife being more frequently spirited away by vagabond husbands than at present. The affection which governs the dove and the pigeon in the wilderness will not be less effectual in the genus man. All this, however, refers to the question in its civil aspect. Canonically we have a different state of things to deal with, and at the fag end of a long article we do not think it proper to face it. Our religious belief, too, will play drakes and ducks with our thesis, and we should not at any time face two such ladies as Mrs. Caird and Rukmabai with such a question in hand. We say with M. Zola that "marriage like the Church is a faulty institution; but it will have to go on until some thing better is found to replace it."

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor arrived at Ranaghat, *en route* from Jessore to Darjiling, on Wednesday last. Preparpations were made for a public reception. But His Honor was unwell, and could not leave his carriage. The energetic Chairman of the Municipality, Baboo Surendranath Pal Chowdry, had a short interview with Sir Steuart Bayley in his carriage. His Honor expressed his regret at the disappointment caused, through his illness, to the people of Ranaghat.

THE Hon. Subramania Iyer, Member of the Madras Legislative Council, has been appointed to act as Government Pleader of Madras during the absence of Mr. Powell.

A GREAT fire took place at Simla, on the morning of Tuesday about 4 A. M., in which a great part of the new Club building was burned down. The damage is estimated at Rs. 50,000, of which Rs. 40,000 is covered by insurance.

IT is announced that Mr. Justice Wilson of the Calcutta High Court is to be President of the Crawford Commission. This had been rumoured within the precincts of the Court-house long ago and we were rather surprised to see Justice Wilson's name left out. There can be no doubt that Justice Wilson will bring to bear on the deliberations of the Commission an amount of impartiality and legal acumen that will satisfy all concerned and reflect credit on our local High Court.

THE Railway Conference is considering the Railway Bill. We trust increased comforts to passengers and facilities for travelling will be the outcome of their deliberations. The British Indian Association and other leading public bodies of the country have sent in their suggestions, which, we have no doubt, will be carefully considered and given effect to.

DEATH is announced of Richard Anthony Proctor, the well-known Astronomer. His success as a popular science-teacher and writer of popular scientific works was great and his death at the comparatively early age of fifty will be a loss to the scientific world.

IN the last Administration Report of the Presidency Division the Commissioner makes the following remarks, which, we are sure, our readers will read with great interest: "It may be noted that Baboo Bipro Das Paul Chowdhry of Natudah, by education an Engineer, a man of considerable means and intelligence, has opened a brass-foundary at Mohesgunge, and it is said that the manufacture and trade in brass vessels are brisk." The Resolution on the report gracefully remarks that the Lieutenant-Governor, who was already aware of this enterprise, trusts that it may meet with every success. The District of Nuddea is famous for its brass wares, which are largely exported to Calcutta and other places. The enterprising Babu received his technical education under well-known English masters and fully deserves support and encouragement from his countrymen.

IT is difficult yet to say whether the Thibetans who are reported to have considerably strengthened their military works at the foot of the Natula Pass will meet the British forces in an open pitched battle. There seems to be little doubt that they have amassed troops in large numbers, but they must be fully aware that the British forces also have been considerably re-inforced. We are not inclined to attach much significance to the exchanging of stray shots between advanced posts, which field correspondents, for aught we know, may in their excited state of imagination fancy to hear in any distant dull sound down the ravines. The brush with the British must have convinced the Thibetans that they are no mean enemies to deal with, and there is little liklihood of their again taking up an aggressive position. But the advance is to be made from the British side. Preparations for a forward march are rapidly progressing and the work of laying a telegraph wire beyond Gnatong has already commenced. The wire will be laid to the Nimla Ridge, from which place a cable will accompany the force as it moves forward. Since the above was written it is reported that the Shafi or War Minister of Tibet has arrived in camp at Rinchagong. A party of the Gurkhas under Lieutenant Rider surprised an outlying picquet of the Thibetans on Wednesday evening in the Pemberingo Pass. Two of the enemy were killed, and one was taken prisoner, slightly wounded. No casualties are reported on the British side. The party advanced under cover of the thick mist, and engaged the enemy hand to hand.

THE law of taking evidence by commission in criminal cases is so unsatisfactory and unsettled that its amendment seems to be necessary not only in the interest of Hindoo and Mahomedan ladies objecting to appear in court but for the ends of justice. A sailor of the *Desdemona* named Burton stands charged with having committed murder on high seas and an application was made last week to Mr. Justice Trevelyan that the captain and some of the crew of the ship who are important witnesses in the case should not be detained till the next sessions but examined by commission. The detention of the crew and captain means the detention of the ship, which in its turn means considerable loss to the owners of the ship and the shippers, the other alternative being loss of employment to the people detained. Justice Trevelyan, therefore, rightly thought that great hardship would result unless the application was granted and he did grant the order accordingly. His Lordship observed that in criminal cases commissions should be issued with the greatest possible caution, and especially in cases like this, where the offence charged was the most serious offence known to law, and in order that no circumstances should be omitted to be considered as in the one under consideration. But there are cases in which commissns have to be issued, and it is necessary in the interest of justice that the law should be definitely settled. Public opinion demands that such commissions must be issued in the case of *Purdanashin* Hindoo and Mahomedan ladies and in cases like that of Burton. Sections 503 and 504 of the Criminal Procedure Code gives no power to Magistrates and Judges to issue such commissions as a matter of right, and the discretionary power rests with the High Court alone. If Burton were not a European British subject, subject to the jurisdiction of the Original Criminal Side of the High Court, the witnesses would have been required to come all the way from some interior District town to the Appelate Side of the High Court and obtain their redress there if they could. This, we repeat, is an eminently unsatisfactory state of things and the law should be amended without delay.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY in his resolution on the Sanitary Administration Report of the last year makes the following observations :—

'The Sanitary Commissioner describes at some length the result of his inspections and of the inspections by circle-officers. Only four of the towns visited were found to be in a satisfactory condition. He shows that the unsatisfactory results of the sanitary inspection of villages is not due to any want of a clear perception of what should be done, but to the absence of any agency to see that reforms suggested are carried out. When a Sanitary Board has been constituted as directed in the Government of India's Resolution of the 28th July, it will be its first duty to draw up a practicable scheme providing an agency to carry out the reforms on which it may decide. Sir Steuart Bayley has had under consideration various proposals regarding rules to be passed for village sanitation, but he proposes to defer passing orders till he can have the advantage of the suggestions of the Board. The Municipal Department will be asked to consider, in addition to the matters to which their attention has been specially called, the remarks made by the Sanitary Commissioner upon various points noted in the Report connected with sanitation of areas under the Administration of Municipal, District, or Local Boards, and the means of getting better work done under this head by Municipal Boards.'

The fallacious nature of Dr. Lidderdale's complaints in respect of some of the Municipalities has been thoroughly exposed and the guarded expressions in which Sir Steuart Bayley alludes to them is sufficient to show that His Honor attaches no importance to them. It is notorious that Municipalities and District Boards are poor, and if sanitary works are not properly done it is not due to the absence of suitable agencies but to the want of adequate funds. Let the Government solve, if it can, the question of rupees and annas, and all that is necessary is sure to be done.

"NATIVE" papers are apt to exaggerate the woes and distresses of royal families that have lost their power. Here is, however, what the *Englishman* says about the desolution that has overtaken the Oudh family and their noble residence since the last of its kings passed away :—

'The aspect of the place has quite changed, and decidedly for the worse. Most of the rows of shops which were then open are closed; the once beautifully trimmed and elegantly laid out gardens, to which the public were occasionally admitted, are now a mass of jungle and rotting vegetation. The marble fountains, seats, &c., have all been sold for trifling sums, and even the marble flooring along the verandahs, kiosks, and ghats has been ruthlessly ripped up. The tanks that were once swarming with fish are now overgrown with weeds. The marble tanks in the Sultankhana, the King's favourite residence, have been demolished, and the silver lining to some of them torn up and sold. The gas and water piping that was laid throughout the residences has been torn up, and portions of it are to be seen lying about. The only building spared is the Emambara, which remains intact, is still a favourite resort, and was the scene of the Shiah procession of the Mohurrum on Tuesday evening last. The outside public have no idea of the vast extent of the buildings which cluster round the Sultankhana, and a view from the upper floor of this place will repay the trouble. Terrace after terrace extends in all directions for nearly half a mile, and any stranger could easily get lost in the maze of paths, staircases, hedged in walks, and walled enclosures. The whole place presents an aspect of the utmost desolation and ruin.'

Is it to be wondered that there should be deep and sincere sympathy with those who have been so brought down?

THE Rangoon bar is in a ferment, and there are several charges against editors and Barristers for contempt of Court. Messrs. Lowis and Moylan —the well-known Rangoon barristers—were engaged in a case before the Recorder Mr. MacEwan, and Mr. Lowis went up to the Recorder and spoke to him in a low voice and showed him something which Mr. Moylan protested against and is said to have urged that the Recorder had permitted this only because he had known Mr. Lowis at home. Mr. Moylan

was afterwards asked to explain his conduct and apologise for having attributed partiality to the Court. Three or four days afterwards he denied having made any such remark and said that the Court records were at fault. He was thereupon charged with falsehood and called upon to show cause why he should not be debarred. The *Rangoon Gazette* which commented severely on the Recorder's conduct was also charged with contempt, and in showing cause denied the Jurisdiction of the Court, through counsel. It was intimated by the Additional Recorder's Court that the *Rangoon Gazette* had been guilty again of contempt in publishing a report of an incident at the sitting of the Criminal Sessions when the Judge had shown forgetfulness of certain witnesses' evidence to the surprise of counsel on both sides and the jury, and was not satisfied of the mistake till the witnesses had been recalled. A slight inaccuracy in the report was regarded as a wilful perversion of the facts, and the junior Barrister who furnished the report was severely lectured on the enormity of his conduct.

A FERRY steamer owned by Babu Hurry Mohun Roy came to grief at ten o'clock in the morning on Wednesday last. She used to ply between Koilaghat and Telkul Ghat and was crossing the river with a number of passengers when she collided with a crane vessel of the Port Commissioners and sank. The number of passengers on board the steamer has not been and cannot be exactly ascertained and is put down at forty by some accounts and at twice that number by others. Many of them saved themselves by jumping on board the crane vessel as soon as the accident had taken place, and some of those that were thrown into the river were rescued. The rest of them, including a number of European ladies and gentlemen, are missing and must have been drowned. The catastrophe is attributed to the culpable negligence and rashness of the crew. But there must be a second version of the story which will be brought out in the enquiry which, we have no doubt, will be held. It is inexcusable that in broad day-light and within the port limits fatal accidents of so avoidable a nature should be permitted to take place. Not the crew alone, but the authorities who permitted the vessel to ply must be made accountable if it was actually unfitted for the service and the crew of the crane vessel cannot be wholly blamless. The loss of life is roughly put down at ten or twelve.

THE enemies of the Permanent Settlement should carefully read the remarks made by the Government of Bengal about the Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces last year :—

The districts of Midnapore, Chittagong, Pooree, Lohardugga, and Patna have appeared also in previous years in the list of those which showed bad collections. The reasons in the first three cases are obvious. In Chittagong the minute character of the estates and holdings, which pay revenue direct to Government, has always necessitated a considerable balance. In Midnapore the indifferent collections are occasioned by the direct management of the large estates of Jellamoota and Majnamoota, and in Pooree by the direct management of the Government estate of Khoordah. During the past year there was a failure of the rice crop in Khoordah. In Lohardugga collections are affected by direct management in the Government estate of Palamow. In Patna the short collections are attributed to the difficulty in realizing rents in two Government estates, Pundaruck and Jagira Dumra, and to the poor outturn of the rice crop in the Behar subdivision. In Khoolna the unfavourable result is attributable to balances due from an estate sold for arrears of revenue which could not be recovered pending the disposal of an appeal against the sale.

In general it cannot fail to attract notice that the districts in which temporarily settled estates, Government estates, and ryotwari tracts are largest are also those in which the collections appear most unsatisfactory. The percentage of total collections on the total demand in all temporarily-settled estates in Bengal is 87·08, in Government estates it is 76-46, in ryotwari tracts it is 91-49 and in permament settled estates it is 97·15. If the permanently-settled estates only are considered, there is not a single district in which the collections fell below 90 per cent. on the gross demand, and there are only six districts in which the collec- tions fell below 95 per cent. So large a proportion of the land revenue in Bengal is collected from permanently settled estates that the percentage of collections from all estates taken together is found to be not less than 94·75.

It must be remembered, however, that in all cases of direct management, that is to say, in cases in which the Government collects direct from the ryota, and in a less degree in all cases in which temporarily settled estates and Government estates are let in farm, the basis of collections is very different from what it is in regard to permanently settled estates. In the latter case it is revenue which is collected, revenue which throughout the province as a whole bears an estimated proportion of between a third and a quarter of the amount of rental paid to the zemindars ; in the former cases, where there are no intervening zemindars, the rent of the ryots becomes the revenue ; it is not a proportion only, but the whole of the rent which is due to Government ; and it is not to be expected that the percentage of collections should be as favourable as it is in the case of revenue properly so called.

The explanation is hardly to the point or satisfactory either. It is the rack-renting of the Khas Mahals which makes the Revenue administration of such estates so unsatisfactory. In permanently settled estates the Zemindar must pay his revenue at the appointed time any how he can, by the pawn of the trinkets of his children and jewels of his wife if need be, or else the inexorable sun-set law will bring his estate to the hammer. He knows no remission though his tenants should never pay him a pice. The recent floods and the threatened scarcity make the collection of rent extremely difficult. But the Zemindar will have to find his Government Revenue all the same. What wonder then that the Revenue administration in permanently settled estates should be more satisfactory than that in Khas Mahals ?

THERE can be no doubt that the memorialists who pray for the separation of the Sub-division of Barrackpur from the Cantonment Magistracy have a strong case in their favour ; at any rate it is time that a new man should be placed in charge of Barrackpur. We referred to a case decided by Colonel Hopkinson in our last issue, and the facts which we publish below will, we believe, induce the Government to accept this view. Col. Hopkinson's Tax Daroga at Barrackpur has absconded, and it is believed, with money of which he was in charge. The man was a great favourite of the Magistrate. He was originally a *Duftry* attached to the Dum-Dum Magistracy, but having won the good graces of Col. Hopkinson he was made Tax Daroga of the South Barrackpur Municipality of which Col Hopkinson was then Chairman. But as if this appointment was not enough for him, he was appointed by Col. Hopkinson Tax Daroga of the Cantonment without any security, whatever. Major Steondale when he came to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpur for a short time found this out, and ordered that the Tax Daroga should deposit a security of five hundred rupees at once. The money was deposited and the man was allowed to continue in office. On one occasion, we believe, the District Magistrate recommended his dismissal ; but the South Barrackpur Municipal Commissioners, for reasons best known to themselves, only inflicted a fine upon him ; and now they have the satisfation of knowing that this favourite of Col. Hopkinson has absconded with more than five hundred rupees of Municipal money. But the most curious feature in the whole story has yet to be told. Just a few days before the man absconded, he got Col. Hopkinson to return to him three hundred rupees out of his deposit, with which sum he has bolted. It is impossible to say what the extent of his defalcations are in regard to the Cantonment Fund ; but we hope the accounts will be thoroughly overhauled by a responsible auditor. No hole and corner enquiry should be permitted. It is inconceivable that any one else except Col. Hopkinson would have returned the deposit money to the Tax-Daroga. We again say it is time that a new officer should be placed in charge of Barrackpur. The public interests require it.

LOCAL Self-Government in the Presidency Division was a success last year. The Resolution on the Report of the Division says :—

'The departments which, as a general rule, are under the control and administration of the Local Boards are the repairs of village roads, the repairs of unmetalled district roads, and the management of pounds. Regarding the work of the Local Self-Government Act in the 24-Pergunnahs district, the Commissioner observes "that the Local Boards at Baraset, Basirhat, and Diamond Harbour are presided over by non-official Chairmen, who seem to take proper interest in their work. The attendance at the District Board meetings was fair, and the members generally evinced an intelligent interest in the matters placed before them for consideration." Of Nuddea it is said—"On the whole, all the Local Boards in this district have worked well, and the members generally have taken a fair share of the work." The Magistrate of Jessore, Mr. Barrow, "does not think that the working of the Local Boards was carried on smoothly during the year, there having been constant friction with the officers of the various departments." In Khulna "the Local Boards showed great interests in the management of the matters placed under their control. The meetings were all very well attended, and the proceedings were conducted with intelligence and in a business-like manner." The Magistrate of Moorshidabad observes that "all the members of the Local Boards did not evince an equal interest in their work. Jungypore compares unfavourably with other sub-divisions. It failed to secure a quorum at four meetings." Summarising his remarks on this subject, Mr. Smith writes:—

"On the whole, it may be said that the system of Local Self-Government introduced a year-and-a-half ago has been working smoothly. Mr. Barrow, however, does not think that the scheme has been a success. It seems to me, however, that this result in Jessore is to some extent due to want of adequate attention to requirements on the part of Mr. Barrow as Chairman of the District Board. The friction to which he refers could have been averted by the timely preparation of rules regulating the relations between the various officers and bodies. Mr. Barrow says, he himself in the light of the past now sees that he might have done more, and in that opinion I agree with him."

The following important remarks are recorded by Mr. Smith on the subject of municipalities :—

" The results of the late election, it may be noted, have been satisfactory in more ways than one. In the first place, there were unmistakeable signs of a growing desire among the population to elect better representative men in the proper sense of the word than formerly. The late elections were more numerously attended, and more hotly contested in most Municipalities than on the first occasion, and it is therefore hoped that the members of the new Boards, having been chosen more on their own merits, will show a better disposition to work together for the public common good, and in a more temperate and conciliatory spirit than has hitherto in some instances been shown.

In the second place, care was taken in the election of the Government nominees, with the result that not only are the Mahomedans better represented than formerly, and the important European manufacturing interests in several Municipalities in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, but a leaven of important, impartial and influential Hindu members (men who stood aloof from the incidents of a contested election) has been secured to the different Boards.

Notwithstanding occasional drawbacks, much good and useful work was done by the late Boards during the past year. There has been a general desire among the Commissioners to do their best, and a willingness evinced to accept cheerfully the advice of the supervising authorities in respect of their budget allotments and other matters, while at the same time attention has been paid to the direction contained in the report of the official auditor, and fair progress made in bringing the registers and accounts into proper order."

The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see the evidences which this report discloses of the mutual disposition on the part of the executive authorities and local bodies in this division to co-operate in the harmonious and beneficial working of Local -Self-Government.'

The enemies of Self-Government ought to be silenced.

THE Resolution on the Report of the Dacca Division contains the following remarks on the same subject :—

In Mymensingh, the District Board held its first meeting in October last, and the members have, it is stated, displayed very keen interest in their work. Mr Larminie writes : "The District and Local Boards have on the whole worked satisfactorily in the several districts and sub-divisions. The district officers bear testimony to the zeal, interest and activity shown by the members of the several Boards, and, as far as I can judge at present, I see no reason for differing from them." Regarding Municipalities, Mr. Larminie says : " There are 16 Municipalities in the division. Most of them are presided over by non-official Chairmen, and it is satisfactory to notice that the administration has not, on the whole, suffered much by the change. In the smaller municipalities the change has on the whole worked as well as could be expected, but I am prepared to pronounce an opinion in the case of the larger ones." The Dacca Municipality is not working well. The Lieutenant-Governor has had occasion in his tour at Dacca to warn the Commissioners against a factious partizanship of a purely personal character so dangerous to the welfare of Local Self-Government in this and every country.

About Dacca proper something disagreeable is bound to be said and we do not wonder at it. It is a matter of satisfaction, however, that the Resolution should speak in terms of approbation regarding the remainder of the Division.

DR DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G Chattaway, Esq., District Medical Officer Leominster, testifies, as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption :—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed Consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular deposit and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil ; and now the patients are strong and fat ; the diseased (abnormal) sound nearly inaudible ; and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing and shooting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportsmen.' Dr. de Jonh'sg Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepor. Sole Consignees Ansar Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

TO THE DEAF.

A person cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a Simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J, H. Nicholson, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*September* 12, 1888.

GENERAL.—Mr. Surjya Kumar Agasti, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan. is vested with the powers of Collector, under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in that District, vice Babu Nitya Nand Bhur.

Babu Kristo Kumar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is promoted temporarily to the fourth grade of the Subordinate Executive Service.

Babu Kally Nath Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Mymensingh, is promoted temporarily to the fifth grade of the Subordinate Executive Service vice Babu Kristo Kumar Sen.

Babu Gunga Narain Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gyebanda, Rungpore, is promoted temporarily to the sixth grade of the Subordinate Executive Service vice Babu Kally Nath Bose.

Babu Purna Chunder Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backerguuge, is vested with the power of a Collector under section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 in that District.

Babu Okhoy Kumar Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore is allowed leave for two months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. W. C. Macpherson is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, with effect from the 17th October 1888, and is posted temporarily to the sudder station of the District of Nuddea from that date.

Mr. J. H. Bernard, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Kurseong, Darjiling, is appointed to act until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Mrgistrate and Deputy Collcetor, with effect from the 31st ultimo.

Mr. L. Hare, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Dacca. is allowed leave for one month, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. T. Inglis is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Dacca, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. L. Hare, or until further orders, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offiiciating Magistrate and Collector of Backergunge.

Mr. C. P. Caspersz, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Purneah, is allowed leave for one month and twenty days, under rule 4(a) section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 29th instant.

Cabu Kalipada Cuckerbutty, Tehsildar Chittagong. is allowed leave for six weeks, under section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 26th instant.

Babu Grish Chunder Dass Gupta, Canungoe, Chittagong, is appointed to act as Tehsildar of that District, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Kalipada Chuckerbutty, or until further orders.

Babu Kristo Chunder Chuckerbutty, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for one month and three days, under rule 2, section 138 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. E. Staley, C. S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave without pay up the 25th January 1889.

Mr. T D. Coxhead, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bhaugulpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Mrgistrate and Collectors with effect from the 3rd August 1888, vice Mr. R. M. Waller on privilege leave.

Mr. A. A. Wace, Magistrate and Collector Bhaugulpore, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrate and Collector, with effect from the 7th August 1888, vice Mr. C. C. Quinn, on privilege leave.

Mr. H. G. Cooke Magistrate and Collector Purneah, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrate and Collectors, with effect from the 22nd July 1888. vice Mr. A. A Wace, on privilege leave.

Mr. D. B. Allen, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Puri, is appofnted to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 22nd July 1888, vice Mr. A. A. Wace, on privilege leave.

Mr. A. Savage, Officiating Mrgistrate and Collectors, Backergunge, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrate and Collector, with effect from the 3rd August 1888 vice Mr. T. E. Coxhead.

Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rajshaye, is appointed to act until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrate and Collectors, with effect from the 3rd August 1888, vice Mr. H. Savage, on privilege leave.

Mr. H. Lee, Officiating and Collcetor, Bogra, on leave, is appointed to act until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrate and Collectors, with effect from the 7th August 188, vice Mr. F. R. S. Collier on privilege leale.

Mr. B. De, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Furreedpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrate and Collectors, with effect from the 7th August 1818 vice Mr H. G. Cooke.

Mr. C. J. S. Faulder, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Birbhum is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Magistrases, and Collectors with effect from the 12th 1888, vice Mr. E. R. Henry, on privilege leave.

Mr. E. B. Harris, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Maldah, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Mrgistrates and Collectors, with effiect from the 18th August 1888, vice Mr G. E. Manisty, on privilege.

Mr. W. C. Macpherson, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea, is appointed to act, until futher orders, in the second grade of Mgist ates and Collectors, with effect from the 19th August 1888, vice Mr. G. Grierson on privilege leave.

Mr Syud Mahomed Israil, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Barasat, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for two months and 12 days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Abinash Churn Mullick, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Diamond Harbour Sub-Division, in the District of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Babu Khudiram Poddar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Murshidabad is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Ashutosh Mukerji Canungoe, is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, and is posted to the sudder station of the Murshidabad District, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Khudiram Poddar, or until further orders.

Babu Purna Chunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhaugulpore, is transferred to Monghyr, and is appointed to have charge of the Jamui Sub-Division of that District.

Advertisements.

TO LET

At the celebrated place of pilgrimage and health resort, Deoghur, Baidyanath.

ARCADIA, a commodious bungalow provided with out-offices, coach-houses and stabling. Having a salled compound attached it is especially adapted for the convenience of Hindu ladies. For particulars enquire of Kumar R. Mittra, No. 8, Maniktollah Road, Calcutta.

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CALCUTTA WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Owing to some alterations to the Pipe lines in the Northern Division of the Town, the supply of water will be somewhat intercepted on Tuesday and Thursday next.

JOHN COWIE.
Secretary to the Corporation.

CALCUTTA, 14*th September* 1888.

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NOTIFICATION.

The following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which correspondence and parcels may be sent between India and the Hazara Field Force.

FROM INDIA TO THE FIELD.

Mode of addressing correspondence.

Corresponbedce posted in India for delivery in the field should be addressed as follows :—

A. B.
Regiment, Battery or Office,
Hazara Field Force.

No post town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment or Battery with which the addressee is serving, or the special appointment which he may hold with the force.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, book-packets and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery in the field. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory. Delivery will be made through orderlies.

Parcels.

Parcels will be delivered through the Transport Department. The Post Office will forward parcels from India to the Base offices at Oghi and Derband, and its responsibility will cease there.

No Registration, Insurance or Money-orders.

Letters cannot be registered, nor can letters er parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the field. Money-orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the field.

Redirection to Field Force of foreign correspondence and Parcels.

On this occasion all correspondence, including packets ane newspapers, and also parcels received from the *United Kingdom and Places abroad,* for officers and troops with the expedition will be specially intercepted in the Railway Mail Service, and redirected to the "Hazara Field Force." Should any one desire that such correspondence or parcels should be allowed to go on to the address which they may bear, he should give written instructions to this effect to the Postmaster of the post town to which they will be addressed.

FORM THE FIELD TO INDIA

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, post-cards and book-packets may be posted to addressees in India. Prepayment of postage is optional. No registered or insured letters or ordinary or insured parcels will be accepted for despatch.

Money-orders

Money orders will be issued on India at inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money-orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

FROM ONE FIELD POST OFFIE TO ANOTHER.

What may be sent.

Only unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers and book-packets may be posted at one Field Post Office for delivery from another Field Post Office. Eull prepayment of postage is compulsory.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

From India to the Field must be fully prepaid. Service parcels can be sent.

From the Field to India need not be stamped. Postage at the prepaid rate will be charged on delivery in India. Service parcels cannot be sent.

From one Field Post Office to another will be delivered free if properly superscribed and franked Service parcels cannot be sent.

Service stamps need not be carried by officers proceeding on field service.

POSTAGE STAMPS

Postage stamps, post-cards and embossed envelopes can be purchased at any Field Post Office.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg. Director Gegeral of the Post Office of India.

SIMLA ;
The 8th September 1888.

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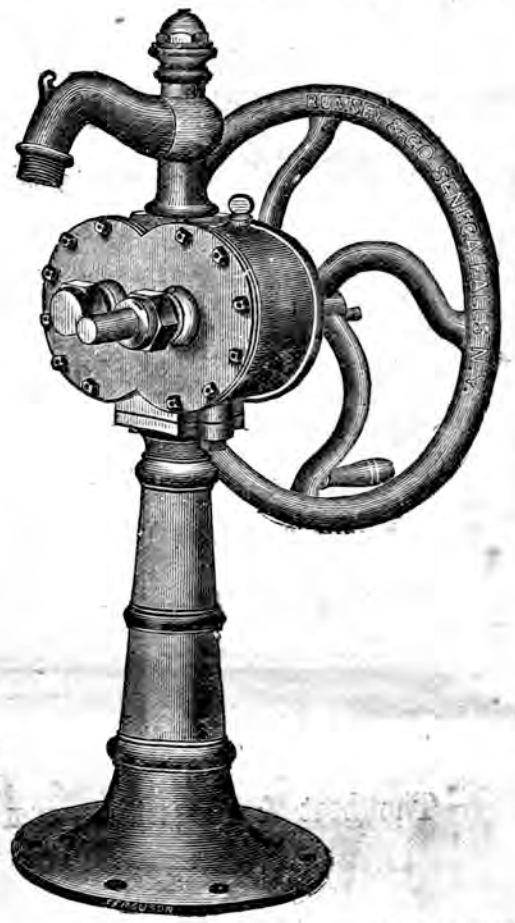

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